

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA14 | Newton Purcell to Brackley

Landscape report (LV-001-014)

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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Department
for Transport

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1
- The landscape and visual appendix for the Newton Purcell to Brackley community forum area (CFA14) comprises:
 - a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
 - an environmental baseline report (Part 2);
 - assessment matrices (Part 3); and
 - a schedule of not significant effects (Part 4).
- 1.1.2
- Maps referred to throughout the landscape and visual appendix are contained in the Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book.

Part 1 Engagement with technical stakeholders

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for CFA14.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Cherwell District Council (CDC) August 2012	Stakeholder letter issued 3 August 2012. Response received via Oxfordshire County Council with suggested viewpoints.	Additional viewpoints taken into consideration as per the request of Oxfordshire County Council.
Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) August 2012	Stakeholder letter issued 7 August 2012. Response received August 2012 with comments and requesting the following additional viewpoint locations: 1. Additional photomontage from the outskirts of Newton Purcell looking north-east along the A4421 – particularly to include the new bridge. 2. Additional photomontage from A4421 looking south-west. Would ideally like viewpoint 178.04.001 to be moved further north to identify visibility from outskirts of Finmere roads (c SP637 323) and an additional mid-view photomontage from c. SP634 317. 3. Additional photomontage from A421 looking east – around SP619330. It is useful to get an indication of close-up impact, but useful to get a slightly more distant view so Photomontage 172.04.001 could perhaps be taken from 200m further east from A421.	Proceed with viewpoints as sent out for consultation with modifications resulting from feedback and from site survey.
Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) August 2012	Following consultation 18 July, NCC confirmed 19 July that providing responses was not a NCC matter and directed engagement to South Northamptonshire District Council and River Nene Regional Park. No responses at this point.	N/A
South Northamptonshire District Council August 2012	Stakeholder letter issued 9 August 2012. No responses at this point.	N/A
River Nene Regional Park August 2012	Stakeholder letter issued 3 August 2012. No responses at this point.	N/A
Buckinghamshire County Council August 2012	Stakeholder letter issued 15 August 2012. No comments received relevant to this CFA.	N/A

Part 2 Environmental baseline report

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCA) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the Newton Purcell to Brackley study area. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Newton Purcell to Brackley, Section 9. The LCA Maps LV-02-51b to LV-02-056a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book) which are based on an aerial photograph also help to provide an overview of the character of the area illustrating the pattern of development distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 1.1.2 This Section is organised as follows:
- information on each LCA identified within the study area including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints during both winter and summer and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
 - future baseline conditions are also described.

2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.1.1 The LCA have been determined with reference to a number of published studies at the national county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:
- Natural England Character Area 88: Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Claylands¹ (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the southern extent of the study area) which summarises the area as comprising a gently undulating landform and plateau with areas of intensively farmed open arable fields and areas of plantation and woodland blocks;
 - Natural England Character Area 89: Northamptonshire Vales² (1km north of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extent of the study area) which summarises the area as comprising gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with little woodland and a strong pattern of field enclosures;
 - Natural England Character Area 107: Cotswolds³ (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the mid section of the study area between Westbury and Turweston) which summarises the area as a rolling high wold plateau with extensive arable land and large blocks of woodland divided by small narrow valleys;
 - The Natural England Character Area 91: Yardley – Whittlewood Ridge⁴ (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extents of the study area) which summarises the area as a broad plateau elevated above adjacent vales with a mixed land use of pasture, arable and woodland and low density of settlement;
 - Northamptonshire Landscape Character Assessment⁵ which identifies 65 LCA within Northamptonshire of which five coincide with the study area. These LCA comprise: Croughton Aynho and Farthinghoe limestone plateau (500m west of the Proposed Scheme at the western extent of the study area); Middleton Cheney and Woodford Halse undulating hills and valleys (500m west of the Proposed Scheme at the western extent of the study area); Whittlewood Plateau low wooded clay ridge (1.5km north of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extent of the study area) and the Tove Catchment undulating claylands (on the route of the Proposed Scheme at the northern extent of the study area);
 - Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study⁶ which identifies 24 landscape character types within Oxfordshire of which four coincide with the study area: River Meadowlands (1km south-west of the Proposed Scheme) Wooded Estatelands (on the route of the Proposed Scheme) Farmland Plateau (on the route of the Proposed Scheme) and Farmland Slopes and Valley Sides (on the route of the Proposed Scheme);
 - Cherwell District Landscape Assessment⁷ which divides the Cherwell District into eight LCA of which one coincides with the study area. This LCA is the Oxfordshire Estate Farmlands (located on the

¹ Natural England (1996), *Joint Character Area 88: Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Claylands The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

² Natural England (1996), *Joint Character Area 89: Northamptonshire Vales The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

³ Natural England (1996), *Joint Character Area 107: Cotswolds The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

⁴ Natural England (1996), *Joint Character Area 91: Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge The Character of England 1996*; <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> Accessed 8 January 2013

⁵ Northamptonshire County Council (2006), *Current Landscape Character Assessment*

⁶ Oxfordshire County Council Natural England and the Earth Trust (2004), *Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study*

⁷ Cherwell District Council (1995), *Cherwell Landscape Assessment*

route of the Proposed Scheme).

- Aylesbury Vale Landscape Character Assessment⁸ which identifies 79 LCA of which three coincide with the study area: Oatleys Plateau wooded ridge (on the route of the Proposed Scheme); Westbury-Biddlesden Great Ouse Valley incised valley (on the route of the Proposed Scheme); and Shalstone Valley incised valley (1km east of the Proposed Scheme).

2.1.2 For the purposes of this assessment the study area has been sub-divided into four discrete LCA three of which are most likely to be affected. Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the study area are provided below. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-51b to LV-02-056a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9.

2.1.3 Where LCA are located across boundaries between other CFA (i.e. CFA13 Calvert Steeple Claydon Twyford and Chetwode and CFA15 Greatworth to Lower Boddington) the baseline descriptions for these LCA are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

⁸ Aylesbury Vale District Council & Buckinghamshire County Council (2008), *Aylesbury Vale Landscape Character Assessment*

Shelswell and Turweston Wooded Estatelands and Farmland Plateau LCA

This is a rolling landscape with a strong field pattern and patchwork of both arable fields and pasture. Field patterns are accentuated by the hedgerows and hedgerow trees that contribute a sense of containment to the extent of views across the landscape. Occasional copses and plantations together with remnant parkland create a varied and well vegetated landscape. Settlement is typically defined by a dispersed pattern of farms and dwellings but also includes the villages of Newton Purcell, Finmere and Mixbury. Notable human influences include Finmere Quarry, the A421, minor roads, estate parklands, dismantled railways, National Grid overhead power lines and Turweston aerodrome.

Landscape condition

Hedgerows tend to be well maintained with many containing hedgerow trees in good condition. The presence of industrial elements such as Finmere quarry and dismantled railway lines degrades the rural character to a limited extent and for this reason the landscape condition is considered as fair.

Tranquillity

The noise of traffic along roads particularly the A421 and A422 and the visual presence of buildings and night-time illumination from highways and settlement reduces tranquillity locally. The majority of the area however is characterised by agricultural land use and overall, the area is of medium tranquillity.

Landscape value

There are no statutory or non-statutory landscape designations associated with the area. As such the landscape is valued at a local level by residents for whom the landscape provides a rural setting and by users of the network of public rights of way (PRoW) in terms of providing access to the countryside.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the LCA it is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: Shelswell and Turweston Wooded Estatelands and Farmland Plateau LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens



The Great Ouse Valley Farmlands LCA

This LCA is defined by a shallow, meandering valley with undulating sides where tributaries cut through to flow into the river. The valley is occupied by a mixed pattern of pasture and arable land. Large arable fields tend to be found on the gentler slopes with small pasture fields on the steeper valley sides.

There is a well defined pattern of hedgerows with trees throughout the landscape though these have gaps and are fragmented in places. There are small woodland copses and tree belts on steep slopes and along water courses in the minor valleys.

Settlement is concentrated within the villages of Westbury and Turweston with dispersed farms and dwellings in more rural areas. Both villages include conservation area and listed buildings.

Landscape condition

The condition of field boundary hedgerows is variable and includes areas where gaps are apparent and fences supplement the delineation of boundaries. The urban influence of Westbury and Turweston and the urban edge of Brackley reduce the overall landscape condition which is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

The noise of traffic along roads and the visual presence of buildings and night-time illumination reduce tranquillity in proximity to villages and main roads, particularly in proximity to the A43 and Brackley. Aircraft activity at Turweston aerodrome further erodes the sense of tranquillity. The majority of the area however is agricultural and therefore the overall level of tranquillity is medium.

Landscape value

There are no statutory or non-statutory landscape designations associated with the area. As such the landscape is valued at a local level by residents for whom the landscape provides a rural setting and by users of the network of PRoW in terms of providing access to the countryside.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the LCA it is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: The Great Ouse Valley Farmlands LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. Canon EOS 20D 35mm lens



The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA

The rural character of this LCA is influenced by the extensive area of arable and pastoral farmland with a more intimate scale of improved pasture around village settlements and on valley sides. Fields are typically bounded by hedgerows and trees which have gaps in places.

Whilst woodland is not a prominent feature, a number of moderately sized woodland blocks are present including Halse Copse ancient woodland located between Radstone and Greatworth. Where woodland is present the landscape is more notably enclosed and the landscape character more intimate.

Settlement is typically defined by a dispersed pattern of farms and dwellings but includes the larger village of Radstone. The urban edge of Brackley in close proximity to the LCA also affects its setting. The undulating topography affords the potential for extensive views, though locally influenced in orientation and extent by landform and vegetation cover.

A National Grid overhead power line is located to the west of the Proposed Scheme running to within 100m of the route to the east of Brackley. Halse water tower is a local landmark on the skyline.

Landscape condition

The majority of hedgerows are partially maintained but with gaps in places. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

The area is crossed by various local roads and farm tracks but most notably includes the A43 at Brackley. Given the predominantly agricultural land use the area is of medium tranquillity aside from areas in proximity to power lines roads and villages where tranquillity is locally reduced.

Landscape value

There are no statutory or non-statutory landscape designations associated with the area. As such the landscape is valued at a local level by residents for whom the landscape provides a rural setting and by users of the network of PRoW in terms of providing access to the countryside.

Sensitivity

Due to the good to fair condition, local value and medium tranquillity of the LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 3: The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens



Brackley Settlement LCA

This LCA is defined by the settlement of Brackley, located on a broadly domed hilltop. The land falls away from the historic centre to the southern, eastern and western suburbs that are bounded by the A43 and A422. The southern and eastern extents of the settlement also include areas of larger scale commercial development in contrast to the more typical 20th century residential development that characterises the majority of the town.

Landscape condition

The area is defined by the diverse residential and commercial settlement context including both its distinctive historic buildings and its more generic suburbs. The overall landscape condition is fair.

Tranquillity

The area includes a network of residential roads and is encompassed by the A43 and A422. Given the residential nature, the area is considered to be of low tranquillity.

Landscape value

The area is valued at a local level by residents in terms of the access it provides to facilities and the sense of community focus that associates with the town environment.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, local value and low tranquillity of the LCA it is considered to have a low sensitivity to change.

Figure 4: Brackley Settlement LCA Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 35mm lens



3 Visual baseline

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-051b to LV-07-056a and LV-08-051b to LV-08-056a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). For each viewpoint the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and where relevant the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 3.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and where relevant summer. For some visual receptors no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-051b to LV-07-056a and LV-08-051b to LV-08-056a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book). In each case the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property rather than on another focused activity (as would be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area.

Viewpoint 167.2.001: View looking east from PRow (Footpath 308/3/10) adjacent to residential properties on the southern edge of Newton Purcell

This viewpoint is representative of views at ground level from residences on the southern edge of Newton Purcell taken from PRow (Footpath 308/3/10) at the rear of the properties.

Figure 5: Viewpoint 167.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 6: Viewpoint 167.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The foreground is occupied by a medium sized field in arable use (illustrated in Figure 5). Built development is limited to the properties of Newton Purcell and large agricultural sheds in the middle ground of the view. Overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries across the view with a woodland belt along the dismantled railway between Twyford and Brackley forming the skyline in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 6) beyond the field boundary hedgerow in the middle ground is largely limited to glimpsed views through gaps in the hedgerow.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 169.2.001: View looking north-east from the A4421 Buckingham Road adjacent to residential properties near Station House, Newton Purcell

This viewpoint is representative of typical views looking north-east along the A4421 and from adjacent two storey residential properties (viewpoint is located approximately 30m from closest property).

Figure 7: Viewpoint 169.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 8: Viewpoint 169.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view is characterised by the residential setting of Newton Purcell, roadside vegetation and the well vegetated dismantled railway line between Twyford and Brackley, which runs in a north-west to south-east orientation. The route of the dismantled railway line is most apparent where it crosses a bridge over the A4421 to the left of view. The immediate foreground is formed by the A4421 oriented in a north-east to south-west direction and residential properties in the settlement of Newton Purcell (illustrated in Figure 7). The landscape surrounding Newton Purcell is predominantly composed of arable fields bounded by hedgerows and roadside trees which, along with the tree lined dismantled railway line, contribute to a generally well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 8) is confined to the road corridor by the density and height of the roadside hedgerow. The dismantled railway embankment is obscured from view by the associated tree cover.

Night-time

At night the view across the landscape is predominantly unlit apart from vehicles passing along the A4421.

Viewpoint 169.3.002: View looking east from PRow (Bridleway 308/7/40) north of Newton Purcell

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the network of PRow (Bridleway 308/7/40) north of Newton Purcell.

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located on undulating topography that rises slightly towards the east. The immediate foreground is an agricultural field with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and numerous hedgerow trees. A number of small woodland blocks are visible in the middle ground namely Grassy Plantation and another area of woodland to the south of it. A well vegetated dismantled railway line in cutting between Twyford and Brackley bisects the landscape in a north-west to south-east orientation.

Summer

In summer the view is contained by the foliage of mature trees within the plantations and along the dismantled railway, overlapping to form a heavily wooded screen.

Viewpoint 170.2.001: View looking south-west from Barley Fields residential property on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking south-west along the A4421 and from the two storey residential property of Barley Fields (viewpoint located approximately 50m from Barley Fields).

Figure 9: Viewpoint 170.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 10: Viewpoint 170.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

The foreground of this view is occupied by the A4421 road flanked by mature roadside vegetation (illustrated in Figure 9). The verges of the road are cluttered with signs and bollards. A dismantled railway line on embankment is oriented in a north-west to south-east direction across the extent of view with a dilapidated bridge over the A4421 visible in a gap between the trees. Built development is largely absent with the exception of Barley Fields residential property adjacent to the viewpoint. In the background beyond, overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries into the distance.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 10) is limited to the road corridor and focussed on the derelict railway bridge with the embankment of the dismantled railway otherwise obscured by vegetation.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from occasional vehicles passing along the A4421.

Viewpoint 170.2.002: View looking west from the entrance to Boundary Farm on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell

This viewpoint is representative of the view from the two storey residential property at Boundary Farm typical views west from the A4421 and from the network of PRow west of Finmere (including PRow (Bridleway 213/6/50), PRow (Bridleway 213/6/60) and PRow (Footpath 213/8/30)) (viewpoint located approximately 230m from Boundary Farm).

Figure 11: Viewpoint 170.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 12: Viewpoint 170.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



<p>Winter</p> <p>This view (illustrated in Figure 11) is characterised by agricultural land use but inclusive of the A4421 road and associated roadside vegetation. Built development is largely absent with the exception of Boundary Farm in the middle ground of the view and its associated fenced access road. Small scale pastoral fields and overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries into the distance terminating in the background with the woodland belt along the disused railway.</p>	<p>Summer</p> <p>In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 12) is limited by roadside vegetation, with views across the landscape to the west limited to glimpses between foreground vegetation.</p>	<p>Night-time</p> <p>At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from some vehicles passing along the A4421.</p>
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Viewpoint 171.2.001: View looking north-east from Widmore Farm west of Finmere and PRow (Bridleway 213/4/10)

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the residential property of Widmore Farm and from PRow (Bridleway 213/4/10) (viewpoint located approximately 30m from Widmore Farm).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

<p>Winter</p> <p>This view is characterised by woodland and individual mature trees receding into the distance and forming the skyline across the extent of view. Built development is largely absent with the exception of the agricultural building in the middle ground of the view. The foreground is occupied by a medium scale field in pastoral use. Beyond, overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries into the distance terminating in the background with the woodland belt along the disused railway. The dismantled railway is well vegetated with deciduous species but there are glimpsed views through to the landfill site beyond.</p>	<p>Summer</p> <p>In summer the view is limited in extent by vegetation along the dismantled railway line.</p>	<p>Night-time</p> <p>At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.</p>
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Viewpoint 172.4.001: View looking west from the A421 London Road near entrance to Finmere Quarry

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from the A421 and from PRow (Bridleway 213/4/10) south-west of Finmere.

Figure 13: Viewpoint 172.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 14: Viewpoint 172.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 13) is located on the A4421 road south of Finmere. The A4421 is a busy road bounded on both sides by mature vegetation. To the south of the viewpoint Finmere Quarry is situated within a well vegetated context including Finmere and Grassy Plantations. A dismantled railway line oriented in a south-east to north-west direction is located in the middle distance. The line is currently well vegetated with deciduous species. Numerous other plantations exist in the surrounding landscape such as the Mixbury Plantation, Widmore Plantation, Park Thorns and Diggings Wood, which limit the extent of views across the surrounding landscape.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 14) is dominated by the foliage of mature trees and hedgerows overlapping to form a landscape screen.

Viewpoint 173.2.002: View looking east from dismantled railway overbridge on Featherbed Lane east of Mixbury

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from Featherbed Lane and Church Lane east of Mixbury and views from the residential property at Tibbets Farm (viewpoint located approximately 75m from Tibbets Farm).

Figure 15: Viewpoint 173.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 16: Viewpoint 173.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 15) is taken from the Featherbed Lane overbridge which crosses the Twyford to Brackley dismantled railway with medium to large scale arable fields beyond. The parapets of the brick overbridge of the dismantled railway define the immediate foreground context. Overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries terminating in the background with a number of woodland blocks and rolling topography. National Grid pylons and overhead power lines are prominent features on the skyline.

Summer

In summer the foreground extent of view (illustrated in Figure 16) is contained by vegetation along the dismantled railway corridor.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from some occasional light spill from road users.

Viewpoint 173.2.003: View looking north-east from Featherbed Lane adjacent to Mixbury Lodge Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the one and two storey residential properties at Mixbury Lodge looking north-east from Featherbed Lane Farm and from the surrounding network of PRoW (including PRoW (Bridleway 303/8/10), PRoW (Footpath 303/9/20) and PRoW (Footpath 303/10/10)) (viewpoint located approximately 5m from Mixbury Lodge Farm).

Figure 17: Viewpoint 173.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 18: Viewpoint 173.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 17) is characterised by open agricultural fields with woodland and individual mature trees receding into the distance and forming the skyline across the extent of view. Built development is largely absent with the exception of the residential property of Mixbury Lodge Farm in the foreground and Oaks Farm in the middle ground of the view. The foreground is occupied by Featherbed Lane and a medium scale field in arable use. To the east of the lane the well vegetated route of a dismantled railway line orientates on a south-east to north-west orientation, typically limiting the extent of views. Pylons and overhead power lines are visible on the skyline beyond. To the south-east of the viewpoint the large plantations of Mixbury and Widmore are visible. The Oaks Farm property is visible directly to the east.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 18) is largely unchanged due to the openness of the foreground, however the density of tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from some occasional light spill from road users.

Viewpoint 173.4.001: View looking east from the A421 London Road adjacent to the entrance to The Oaks Farm west of Finmere

This viewpoint is representative of typical views looking east along the A421 and from the adjacent extents of PRoW (Bridleway 303/8/10).

Figure 19: Viewpoint 173.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 20: Viewpoint 173.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 19) is located on the A421 west of Finmere. The viewpoint is situated on relatively flat ground looking along the A421, the sides of which are bounded by mature trees and shrubs. The landscape in the vicinity of the viewpoint and the road is composed predominantly of medium scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The access road to The Oaks Farm is located immediately to the north of the viewpoint with an associated tree and a hedge defined avenue. To the east of the viewpoint there is a well vegetated dismantled railway line situated on a south-east to north-west orientation. Mixbury and Widmore plantations are located immediately to the south of the viewpoint limiting views in this direction.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 20) is dominated by the foliage of mature trees overlapping to largely obscure views beyond the road corridor.

Viewpoint 174.2.001: View looking west from Warren Farm west of Finmere

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking west from Warren Farm and from adjacent PRow (Footpath 213/1/10) (viewpoint is located approximately 140m from Warren Farm).

Figure 21: Viewpoint 174.2.001– winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 22: Viewpoint 174.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 21) is predominantly characterised by open agricultural fields which are bounded by fences and mature hedgerows. Pylons oriented in a south-east to north-west line are visible directly overhead in the view. The route of a dismantled railway and associated vegetation cover similarly orientated across the middle ground of the view limits the extent of views.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 22) is largely unchanged due to the openness of the foreground however the density of tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 174.2.002: View looking west from Tile House Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views looking west from the property of Tile House Farm.

Figure 23: Viewpoint 174.2.002– winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 24: Viewpoint 174.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 23) is characterised by roadside and field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees in the foreground with gaps affording glimpsed views across the surrounding middle ground of large scale arable and pastoral fields. The landform follows a broad plateau across the general extent of view with a shallow fall towards the valley of the River Great Ouse to the north. The skyline in the background is punctuated by a mosaic of woodland plantations including Stonepit Spinney which offer a sense of depth to views glimpsed between the intervening tree cover. National Grid overhead power lines are visible across the skyline in the vicinity of Warren Farm to the west of the viewpoint.

Summer

In summer the extent of view (illustrated in Figure 24) is largely unchanged apart from an increased density in the hedgerow cover.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from some occasional light spill from road users.

Viewpoint 175.2.001: View looking east from Evenley Road, Mixbury

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east from residential properties on Evenley Road, on the northern edge of Mixbury.

Figure 25: Viewpoint 175.02.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 26: Viewpoint 175.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 25) is located on Evenley Road in Mixbury. Residential houses and Evenley Road form the foreground of the view. The view is largely contained by the roadside hedgerow, although the break in hedge line at the field gate affords a glimpse of the nature of views experienced from the upper floors of adjacent residential properties. A gently sloping landscape of arable and pastoral fields falls away towards the valley of the River Great Ouse in the east with the extent of view limited by field boundary hedgerows and the more prominent massing of vegetation on the skyline associated with the route of the dismantled Twyford to Brackley railway line.

Summer

In summer the extent of view (illustrated in Figure 26) is largely unchanged apart from an increased density in the hedgerow and tree cover.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view aside from some occasional light spill from properties and road users along Evenley Road.

Viewpoint 175.2.003: View looking east from Church Lane, east of Mixbury

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east from Church Lane, east of Mixbury.

Figure 27: Viewpoint 175.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 28: Viewpoint 175.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 27) is characterised by woodland and individual mature trees receding into the distance and forming the skyline across the extent of view. Built development is largely absent with the exception of the National Grid overhead power lines on the skyline. The foreground is occupied by a medium scale field in pastoral use. Beyond overlapping hedgerows with mature trees form successive field boundaries into the distance, terminating in the background with the woodland belt along the disused railway.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 28) beyond the middle ground field boundary hedgerow is largely obscured by the density of vegetation with the extent of view largely contained within the immediate field boundary.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape.

Viewpoint 175.3.001: View looking east from PRow (Bridleway 303/22/20) to the north-east of the settlement of Mixbury

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the network of PRow to the north-east of Mixbury (viewpoint is located on PRow (Bridleway 303/22/20)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter

This view is located on a PRow to the north-east of Mixbury. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium scale arable fields in the foreground and often missing and gappy hedgerow boundaries. To the west of the viewpoint lies a well vegetated dismantled railway oriented in a south-east to north-west direction. To the east the landscape is relatively open with little intervening vegetation aside from intermittent field trees. To the south-east a block of deciduous woodland shows evidence of recent extension with an area of juvenile woodland planting. To the north lies another well vegetated dismantled railway line oriented on an east/south-east to west/north-west alignment.

Summer

In summer the view is largely unchanged due to the openness of the foreground however the density of tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 176.2.001: View looking south-west from the entrance driveway to Fulwell House

This viewpoint is representative of views looking south-west from the minor road between Mixbury and Fulwell, adjacent to the driveway to Fulwell House.

Figure 29: Viewpoint 176.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 30: Viewpoint 176.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 29) is characterised by arable fields extending from the foreground away into the background extent of view. The route of a minor road between Mixbury and Fulwell in the mid extent of view follows a gentle rise in landform ascending away from the River Great Ouse located behind the viewpoint. The landscape openness draws views towards middle ground and hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland groups on the skyline in the background. Stonepit Spinney contributes notably to a wooded skyline to the left of view whilst Mossycorner Spinney appears on the skyline to the right of view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 30) is largely unchanged due to the openness of the foreground however the density of tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 176.2.002: View looking west from Fulwell Road south of Westbury, adjacent to residential properties at The Old Barn on Fulwell Hill

This viewpoint is representative of typical views looking west from Fulwell Road from the one and two storey residential properties on Fulwell Hill (Viewpoint located approximately 60m from the closest property on Fulwell Hill).

Figure 31: Viewpoint 176.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 32: Viewpoint 176.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 31) is located on the crest of a gently undulating landform falling away westwards into the valley of the River Great Ouse. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium scale fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees in the foreground. Numerous small blocks of woodland and small areas of scrub exist in the landscape along with vegetation associated with the River Great Ouse. In addition a well vegetated dismantled railway bisects the landscape on a south-east to north-west orientation. All of these elements contribute towards a generally well vegetated landscape.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 32) is notably defined by the extent of tree cover which presents the appearance of a well wooded landscape with filtered views.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 177.3.001: View looking east from PRow (Footpath AK/016) north of Mixbury

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view looking east from the network of PRow to the north of Mixbury (viewpoint is located on PRow (Footpath AK/016)).

Figure 33: Viewpoint 177.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 34: Viewpoint 177.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 33) is located on a PRow on undulating topography that descends eastwards into the valley of the River Great Ouse before rising on its northern slopes. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees forming the boundaries. Intermittent small woodland blocks are a feature of the landscape visible in the middle ground of the view, contributing towards a wooded horizon. A young woodland plantation is located within the valley to the north-east of the viewpoint. Approximately 0.5km to the east, a line of pylons is visible which follows the same route as a well vegetated dismantled railway oriented in a south-east to north-west direction.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 34) is largely unchanged due to the openness of the foreground, however the density of tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 177.3.002: View looking east from the Westbury Circular Ride PRow (Bridleway 303/5/10) south-west of Westbury

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the footpath along the dismantled railway south-west of Westbury (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway 303/5/10)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located on the route of the Westbury Circular Ride PRow (Bridleway 303/5/10). The foreground of the view is composed of a young plantation of deciduous trees beyond which is an area of mature tree and shrub riparian vegetation associated with the River Great Ouse. To the south-east of the viewpoint a well vegetated dismantled railway is located on an east to west orientation. The combination of the foreground vegetation results in the majority of views being restricted.

Summer

In summer the view is obscured by the foliage of trees overlapping to form a heavily wooded landscape screen.

Viewpoint 178.2.002: View looking west from PRow (Footpath WBB/17/1) adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury and the A422 Brackley Road

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from two and three storey residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury and adjacent PRow (Footpath WBB/17/1) (viewpoint is located approximately 40m from the closest residential property).

Figure 35: Viewpoint 178.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 36: Viewpoint 178.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 35) is located on land that descends gently to the west towards the shallow valley of the River Great Ouse. Beyond the residential edge of Westbury glimpsed to the left of view the immediate landscape context is mainly agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and mature trees. Riparian vegetation associated with the River Great Ouse lies in the middle ground along with a young woodland plantation. A well vegetated dismantled railway line runs in a north-west to south-east orientation beyond the River Great Ouse.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 36) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the immediate foreground setting will be subject to light spill from the residential edge of Westbury. Beyond this the view looks across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with limited light influence from isolated properties.

Viewpoint 178.2.003: View looking south-west from the A422 Brackley Road adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from two storey residential properties adjacent to the A422 and the users of the A422 and the PRow network on the north-eastern edge of Westbury (viewpoint is located approximately 20m from the closest residential property).

Figure 37: Viewpoint 178.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 38: Viewpoint 178.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 37) is located on a crest in the landform to the west of Westbury, which falls away into the shallow valley of the River Great Ouse. The foreground landscape context is predominantly arable fields with relatively open field boundaries of post and rail fencing. A young tree plantation is visible extending across the valley floor in the middle ground. The banks of the River Great Ouse are well vegetated with mature riparian species which contribute to the generally well vegetated character of the valley landscape. Beyond the River Great Ouse lies the vegetated corridor of a dismantled railway on a north-west to south-east orientation. Further beyond, several woodland blocks, including South Ground Covert, are visible extending across the agricultural landscape backdrop.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 38) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view except that arising from traffic using the local roads.

Viewpoint 179.2.001: View looking east from Grovehill Farm

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from two storey residential properties at Grovehill Farm and adjacent PRow (Footpath TUW/11/12) east of Brackley (viewpoint is located approximately 40m from Grovehill Farm).

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme, it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 39: Viewpoint 179.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter This view looks across a broad plateau landform largely defined by the immediate extents of a large pastoral field and includes the route of an access road to Grovehill Farm and Grovehill Barn. Mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees, post and rail field boundaries and small woodland blocks are apparent landscape features. Vegetation associated with field boundary hedgerows limits the extent of views.	Summer In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 39) is largely unchanged. The density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is however accentuated.	Night-time At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.
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Viewpoint 179.2.002: View looking east from Turweston Hill Farm east of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from a two storey residential property at Turweston Hill Farm east of Brackley (viewpoint is located approximately 40m from Turweston Hill Farm).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter This view is located on the upper slopes of the River Great Ouse, where linear belts of vegetation associated with the watercourse of the River Great Ouse and tree cover along the route of a dismantled railway afford a sense of visual containment. The foreground of the view looks across a field with scattered trees. Middle ground mature hedgerow boundaries with trees, a sewage works, a woodland screen and a well vegetated dismantled railway further limit the potential for views of the wider landscape.	Summer In summer the view is largely unchanged. The density of foliage however, associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.	Night-time At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.
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Viewpoint 179.4.001: View looking east from the A422 Brackley Road east of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east from the A422 east of Brackley and from the adjacent Westbury Circular Ride PRow (Footpath 303/5/10).

Figure 40: Viewpoint 179.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 41: Viewpoint 179.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 40) is located on the A422 where the Westbury Circular Ride meets the road. The A422 roadside is well vegetated with trees and hedgerows. To the right of the view, beyond the line of the road and the PRow, medium scale arable and pastoral fields comprise the fore to middle ground. Field boundary hedgerows and trees are visible along the boundaries of the fields. Pylons are visible in the middle to far distance on a south/south-west to north/north-east orientation.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 41) is notably contained within the road corridor by roadside hedgerows, however where gaps in the hedge line occur extensive views remain.

Viewpoint 180.2.001: View looking south-west from Oatleys Farm east of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of the typical views from the two storey residential property at Oatleys Farm and adjacent PRoW (Footpath TUW/3/2) (viewpoint is located approximately 140m from Oatleys Farm).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter This view is located within an area of undulating topography that rises towards the south. The immediate landscape context is mainly agricultural with mature hedgerows and trees forming the field boundaries and numerous small blocks of woodland interspersed throughout the landscape. Pylons and overhead lines are visible against the skyline.	Summer In summer the view is partially obscured by hedgerow vegetation and the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees is accentuated.	Night-time At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.
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Viewpoint 181.2.002: View looking north-east from South Bank Road south of Turweston

This viewpoint is representative of views looking north-east from South Bank Road south of Turweston.

Figure 42: Viewpoint 181.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 43: Viewpoint 181.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter This view (illustrated in Figure 42) is characterised by foreground roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees, with views beyond extending across medium scale arable and pastoral fields. Views are filtered by intervening field boundary hedgerows. The road descends towards the village of Turweston glimpsed amongst the trees within the lower slope extents of the River Great Ouse valley. Buildings on the eastern edge of Brackley are visible through trees in the background to the left of the view.	Summer In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 43) is partially obscured by roadside hedgerows with views across the wider landscape heavily filtered by the density of intervening vegetation.	Night-time At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.
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Viewpoint 181.2.004: View looking east from road on the eastern edge of Turweston adjacent to residential properties at Bellabeg

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the road to Oatleys Hall and from the two storey residential property of Bellabeg (viewpoint is located approximately 20m from the residential property at Bellabeg).

Figure 44: Viewpoint 181.2.004 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 45: Viewpoint 181.2.004 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 44) is located on the access road to Oatleys Hall adjacent to the property of Bellabeg. The foreground of the view is composed of small to medium scale pastoral fields with boundaries formed by post and rail fencing, well maintained hedgerows and some ornamental trees. In the middle distance a pylon and overhead power lines bisect the landscape in a south-east to north-west orientation. Beyond the line of pylons, linear woodland blocks limit any long distance views.

Summer

In summer the extent of the view (illustrated in Figure 45) is reduced by dense deciduous vegetation in the foreground.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 181.2.005: View looking east/south-east from Buckingham Road in Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east south-east from residential receptors on the south-eastern edge of Brackley and road users and pedestrians on Buckingham Road in Brackley.

Figure 46: Viewpoint 181.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 47: Viewpoint 181.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 46) looks out from the residential suburbs of Brackley along the line of Buckingham Road. The land falls away from the town centre with views looking down into the valley of the River Great Ouse. Local buildings and vegetation cover limits the potential for views from public vantage points but the view captures the typical orientation of views from residential properties. Where available, the extent of view overlooks the western slopes of the River Great Ouse valley which are characterised by agricultural fields and field boundary hedgerows and trees.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 47) is more distinctly characterised by the extent of tree cover within the immediate road corridor however the extent of views of the wider landscape setting beyond remains largely unchanged.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 183.2.001: View looking east from eastern outskirts of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east from eastern outskirts of Brackley.

Figure 48: Viewpoint 183.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 49: Viewpoint 183.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 48) is characterised by the immediate roadside hedgerow which limits the extent of views. The upper stories of residential properties along Turweston Road, located immediately behind the viewpoint, afford the potential for more extensive views across the agricultural landscape beyond the hedge line.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 49) is dominated by the foliage of the immediate hedgerows.

Night-time

At night the view is likely to include light influence from the A43 and settlement edge of Brackley.

Viewpoint 183.2.002: View looking north-east from PRow (Bridleway BD/010) leading to Versions Farm south of the A43 Oxford Road

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from residential properties at Versions Farm and the network of PRow to the south of the A43, Bridleway BD/010 and Footpath BD/008 (viewpoint is located approximately 230m from Versions Farm).

Figure 50: Viewpoint 183.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 51: Viewpoint 183.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 50) looks across an arable landscape of gently undulating land which rises towards the north-east limiting any long distance views. Mature hedgerows with numerous hedgerow trees form the boundaries of the field in the middle ground of the view. To the north-west linear tree belts define the route of the A43 road. A line of pylons and overhead power lines are visible against the skyline on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 51) beyond the middle ground field boundary hedgerow is largely obscured by the density of vegetation and limited to glimpsed views through gaps in the hedge line.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 183.2.003: View looking north-east from north-eastern edge of Turweston

This viewpoint represents the typical view from two storey residential properties on the north-eastern edge of Turweston and adjacent PRow (Footpath TUW/7/1) (viewpoint is located approximately 45m from the closest residential property).

Due to lack of site access/changes to the Proposed Scheme/the project programme it has not been possible to capture a winter photograph.

Figure 52: Viewpoint 183.2.003 – summer view Date taken 1 July 2012 Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view looks across an arable landscape of gently undulating land. The immediate foreground of the view is composed of post and rail fencing and intermittent mature deciduous trees which form the boundaries to small to medium scale pastoral fields. Ornamental vegetation and hedgerows associated with adjacent residential properties are also visible resulting in a well vegetated foreground. In the middle distance a pylon and power line bisects the landscape in a north-west to south-east orientation. Beyond the line of pylons, linear woodland blocks limit any long distance views.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 52) is largely contained to the extents of the immediate field by the density of surrounding tree cover.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 183.3.003: View looking east from Turweston Road adjacent to the entrance to Rachel’s Farm

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from Turweston Road and the nearby extents of a PRoW (viewpoint located on PRoW (Footpath BD/008) and PRoW Bridleway (BD/010)).

Figure 53: Viewpoint 183.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 54: Viewpoint 183.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 53) is located on Turweston road to the north-west of Turweston. The foreground of the view is composed of arable fields bounded by post and rail fencing. To the left of the view the access road to Rachel’s Farm is lined with mature deciduous trees. In the middle ground the far edge of the field and the landscape beyond is well vegetated with hedgerows and small blocks of woodland some of which is associated with the River Great Ouse Local Wildlife Site. An overhead power line bisects the view in a north-west to south-east orientation in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 54) is more contained by the tree avenue along the access road to Rachel’s Farm directing the focus of view down to the slope along the River Great Ouse valley.

Viewpoint 183.4.002: View looking north-east from the A43 Oxford Road roundabout on the north-eastern edge of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the A43 the service station, adjacent to the roundabout, and the industrial estate on the eastern edge of Brackley.

Figure 55: Viewpoint 183.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 56: Viewpoint 183.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 55) is located at the junction of the Northampton road and A43 roundabout. The foreground of the view is composed principally of the roundabout and associated roads (A43 and Northampton Road) and the filling/service station to the north of the view. Beyond the roundabout the landscape is composed of arable fields situated on rising topography. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees form the boundaries to the fields and linear bands of woodland are located along either side of the A43.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 56) is largely unchanged though with a reduced extent of visibility across the landscape to the east of the roundabout, limited by roadside hedgerows.

Viewpoint 184.3.001: View looking west from PRow (Footpath TUW/7/01) south-west of Whitfield

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from PRow south-west of Whitfield (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath TUW/7/1)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter
This view is located on undulating topography that descends in height towards the south-west. The immediate landscape context is agricultural with field boundaries formed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the west of the viewpoint is riparian vegetation associated with the course of the River Great Ouse. Small blocks of woodland occur intermittently throughout the intervening landscape.

Summer
In summer the view is limited in extent by the density of intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Viewpoint 185.2.003: View looking north-east from residences in the Brackley Sawmills residential development (future baseline)

This viewpoint is representative of the view from dwellings in the Brackley Sawmills residential development.

This is a future baseline development and hence there is no photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter
The looks out through a field boundary hedgerow across agricultural fields with further middle ground and background hedgerows and the more substantial wooded cover of Foxhill Spinney. Overhead power lines are visible on the skyline with glimpses of a highway service station adjacent to the A43 to the right of view.

Summer
The extensive cover of trees and hedgerows contribute enhanced screening and limit the extent of views across the surrounding landscape.

Night-time
At night the view includes middle ground illumination from street lights adjacent to the A43 roundabout and lighting from the A43 service station.

Viewpoint 185.3.001: View looking north-east from PRow (Bridleway AX/016) north-east of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the PRow north-east of Brackley (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway AX/016)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint

Winter
This view looks across a gently undulating landscape that descends towards the east. Field boundaries are formed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the east of the viewpoint is the small woodland block of Fox Covert. To the north-west of the viewpoint a well vegetated dismantled railway orientated in a north-west to south-east direction.

Summer
In summer the view is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 185.4.001: View looking east/north-east from Radstone Road north of Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of views looking east north-east from Radstone Road, north of Brackley.

Figure 57: Viewpoint 185.4.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 58: Viewpoint 185.4.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 57) is characterised by an undulating topography affording views across small scale foreground and middle ground pastoral and arable fields. Vegetation cover associated with a dismantled railway line between Brackley and Helmdon largely limits the extent of view and obscures the dismantled railway cutting and embankment landform that cuts across the local valley feature within the middle ground extent of view. Pylons are apparent within an otherwise rural outlook.

Summer

In summer the extent of view (illustrated in Figure 58) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 186.2.001: View looking west from north-eastern edge of Whitfield

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from two storey residential properties on the north-western edge of Whitfield and the adjacent extents of PRoW (including PRoW (Footpath BD/001), PRoW (Footpath BD/002) and PRoW (Footpath BD/008)) and Whitfield racecourse (viewpoint is located approximately 10m from the closest residential property on Chapel Lane).

Figure 59: Viewpoint 186.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 60: Viewpoint 186.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 59) is located on the northern valley slopes of the River Great Ouse. The immediate landscape context is mainly agricultural with mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees forming the boundaries to the fields. To the west, the A43 road bisects the landscape on a north-east to south-west orientation bounded by linear belts of woodland along its length. Vegetation associated with the curtilage of dwellings within Whitfield also contributes to the extent of vegetation within the view. Views look westwards along the line of the River Great Ouse valley which includes the extents of Whitfield racecourse on the northern valley slopes.

Summer

In summer the extent of view (illustrated in Figure 60) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 186.2.002: View looking west from Radstone Road between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone adjacent to a newly constructed residential property

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the minor road between the A43 and Radstone south of Fox Covert and from the adjacent roadside residential property (viewpoint is located approximately 20m from the closest residential property).

Figure 61: Viewpoint 186.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 62: Viewpoint 186.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 61) is located on the road leading from the A43 to Radstone. The roadside is generally well vegetated with mature hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. A recently constructed residential property is located on the western side of the road opposite existing farm buildings. Where breaks in the vegetation arise, such as in the location of the new property, the view looks across pastoral fields on rising ground to the north and falling ground to the south. The topography generally limits views beyond the middle ground.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 62) is largely unchanged however the short term influence of crop height on visibility across agricultural fields and the increased density of roadside vegetation are apparent.

Night-time

At night the foreground is subject to light spill from the immediate residential property and occasionally lit by passing vehicles. Beyond this the view extends across a predominantly unlit rural landscape but includes a concentrated light influence from the northern edge of Brackley.

Viewpoint 186.3.001: View looking west from PRow (Bridleway AX/016) between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone north of Fox Covert

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the PRow between the A43 and Radstone north of Fox Covert and from the minor road connecting the A43 and Radstone (representative of PRow (Bridleway AX/016)).

Figure 63: Viewpoint 186.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 64: Viewpoint 186.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 63) is located on the road between Radstone and the A43. The foreground view is composed predominantly of large scale arable fields resulting in generally open views. The woodland block of Fox Covert lies directly to the south-west limiting views in this direction. To the right of the view a well vegetated dismantled railway bisects the landscape limiting the extent of views looking west.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 64) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and background trees and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 186.4.003: View looking west from A43 Oxford Road at the junction with Radstone Road

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from the A43 in the vicinity of the Radstone Road junction.

Figure 65: Viewpoint 186.4.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 66: Viewpoint 186.4.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 65) is located on gently rolling and undulating topography that descends slightly towards the west. The A43 roadside is well vegetated with linear blocks of trees, as is Radstone Road to the right of the view. Glimpsed views of the landscape beyond the A43 road corridor reveal a landscape that is mainly agricultural with well vegetated field boundaries and small blocks of woodland.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 66) is more contained by the density of foliage on roadside vegetation. The general extent of view, however, is largely unchanged.

Viewpoint 187.2.001: View looking east from Radstone Road adjacent to the residential property north of Hall Farm

This viewpoint is representative of the typical view from Radstone Road the adjacent residential properties in the vicinity of Hall Farm and the associated extents of PRow (viewpoint is located approximately 10m from the closest residential property).

Figure 67: Viewpoint 187.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 68: Viewpoint 187.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 67) is located on Radstone Road looking across an undulating landscape which gently descends towards the east. Radstone Road is bounded on both sides by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. Directly to the north of the property a small woodland block limits the extent of views. Beyond Radstone Road to the east, the foreground is composed of medium scale arable fields with boundaries formed by mature hedgerows. In the middle distance there is a well vegetated dismantled railway oriented in a north-west to south-east direction.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 68) is largely contained within the road corridor by the roadside hedgerow with limited glimpses of the landscape beyond.

Night-time

At night the foreground is subject to light spill from the adjacent residential property and occasionally lit by passing vehicles. Beyond this the view extends across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with limited light from isolated properties.

Viewpoint 187.3.002: View looking north-east from Halse Road between Halse and Brackley

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from Halse Road and from the nearby network of PRoW (representative of PRoW (Bridleway AX/019), PRoW (Bridleway AX/001), PRoW (Bridleway VA/016), PRoW (Footpath VA/014) and PRoW (Footpath AN/024)).

Figure 69: Viewpoint 187.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 70: Viewpoint 187.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 69) is located on Halse Road, south of the settlement of Halse. The road is bounded on the north side by a low hedgerow, allowing views across arable fields on a slightly northwards falling topography in the foreground. In the middle ground, the boundaries of the fields are formed by mature hedgerows and trees beyond. A National Grid overhead power line crosses the landscape in a north-west to south-east orientation and a wooded ridgeline is visible on the horizon.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 70) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with the foreground hedgerow and middle ground hedgerows and trees is accentuated.

Viewpoint 188.2.002: View looking west from the southern edge of the village of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the minor road on the southern edge of Radstone and from the adjacent two storey residential properties (viewpoint is located approximately 35m from the closest residential property).

Figure 71: Viewpoint 188.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 72: Viewpoint 188.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 71) is located on the road leading from the A43 to Radstone on the southern outskirts of Radstone village. The road is bounded on both sides by a post and wire fence beyond which pastoral fields on rising ground occupy the foreground. The road becomes partially contained by landform and hedgerow where parallel with the extent of residential properties. In the middle ground the topography gently slopes into and rises from a shallow valley. The valley itself is vegetated along the line of the watercourse, filtering views to the south-west. Mature vegetation associated with the southern edge of the settlement of Radstone and the extents of rising ground limits the extent of views to the west.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 72) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with middle ground and background trees is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the foreground is subject to light spill from the adjacent residential properties and occasionally lit by passing vehicles. Beyond this the view extends across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with limited light influence from isolated properties.

Viewpoint 188.3.001: View looking west from PRow (Footpath AX/012) south-east of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of the typical views from the network of PRow south-east of Radstone (viewpoint located on PRow (Footpath AX/012)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located within an area of gently undulating topography. The foreground of the view is composed of agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. A stream and associated riparian vegetation runs along the southern boundary of the field in the foreground. In the middle ground to the west of the view, a well vegetated dismantled railway bisects the landscape on a north to south orientation. The settlement of Radstone is located to the north-west of the view with high levels of associated vegetation.

Summer

In summer the extent of view is notably limited by vegetation along the dismantled railway.

Viewpoint 188.3.002: View looking south-west from PRow (Bridleway AX/009) north-east of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of the typical views from the PRow network north-east of Radstone (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway AX/009)).

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photograph from this viewpoint.

Winter

This view is located within an area of gently undulating land. The foreground of the view is composed mainly of agricultural land with arable fields bounded by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. A stream and associated riparian vegetation lie to the south-west of the viewpoint, beyond which is a well vegetated dismantled railway line oriented on a north to south alignment. The settlement of Radstone is located beyond this.

Summer

In summer the view is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and middle ground trees and hedgerows and more general tree cover on the skyline is accentuated.

Viewpoint 189.3.003: View looking north-east from PRow (Bridleway AX/001) east of Halse

This viewpoint is representative of the typical views from the network of PRow to the east of Halse (viewpoint located on PRow (Bridleway AX/001)).

Figure 73: Viewpoint 189.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 74: Viewpoint 189.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 73) looks across a descending topography. The immediate foreground context is agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields bounded by hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees. Halse Copse woodland block is located to the north-east. Long distance views are possible across a partially wooded agricultural landscape.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 74) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with foreground and background trees and hedgerows is accentuated.

Viewpoint 190.2.002: View looking south-west from a minor road on the western edge of the village of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from the road and from the adjacent two storey residential properties on the western edge of Radstone (viewpoint is located approximately 20m from the closest residential property).

Figure 75: Viewpoint 190.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 76: Viewpoint 190.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 75) is located on a minor road on the western side of Radstone. The immediate foreground is composed of agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows and post and rail fencing. Radstone Road lies beyond the boundary of the field in the foreground oriented in a north-west to south-west direction. The road is bounded on both sides by mature hedgerow. Small blocks of woodland exist intermittently throughout the landscape in particular to the south-west of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 76) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with middle ground and background trees and hedgerows is accentuated.

Night-time

At night the view is across a predominantly unlit rural landscape with very limited lighting in the view.

Viewpoint 190.3.002: View looking north-west from Radstone Road north of Radstone

This viewpoint is representative of typical views from Radstone Road and from PRow north of Radstone (viewpoint located adjacent to PRow (Footpath AX/006)).

Figure 77: Viewpoint 190.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 30 January 2013. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 78: Viewpoint 190.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 1 July 2012. Canon EOS 350D 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 77) is located on Radstone Road north of Radstone. Views look across rising agricultural land with fields bounded by low hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees. The road boundary is composed of a low poorly maintained hedgerow which allows views across to the middle distance. Given the rising ground the far edge of the immediate field forms the horizon in the middle distance. The woodland block of Halse Copse is visible on the skyline to the north-east and field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees contribute to an intermittent wooded skyline.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 78) is largely unchanged however the density of foliage associated with the foreground hedgerow and background trees is accentuated.

Part 3 Assessment matrices

1 Landscape assessment matrix

1.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCA identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9. Not significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume. For some LCA it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years. This is on the basis that through application of professional judgement it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
Shelswell and Turweston Wooded Estatelands and Farmland Plateau LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
The Great Ouse Valley Farmlands LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Brackley Settlement LCA	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

2 Visual assessment matrix

2.1.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9. Not significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in Part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years/seasons. This is on the basis that through application of professional judgement it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. The night-time assessment has only been undertaken for residential receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
167.2.001	View looking east from PRoW (Footpath 308/3/10) adjacent to residential properties on the southern edge of Newton Purcell	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
169.2.001	View looking north-east from the A4421 Buckingham Road adjacent to residential properties near Station House, Newton Purcell	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
169.3.002	View looking east from PRoW (Bridleway 308/7/40) north of Newton Purcell	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
170.2.001	View looking south-west from Barley Fields residential property on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
170.2.002	View looking west from the entrance to Boundary Farm on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
171.2.001	View looking north-east from Widmore Farm west of Finmere and PRoW (Bridleway 213/4/10)	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
172.4.001	View looking west from the A421 London Road near entrance to Finmere Quarry	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
173.2.002	View looking east from dismantled railway overbridge on Featherbed Lane east of Mixbury	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
173.2.003	View looking north-east from Featherbed Lane adjacent to Mixbury Lodge Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
173.4.001	View looking east from the A421 London Road adjacent to the entrance of The Oaks Farm west of Finmere	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
174.2.001	View looking west from Warren Farm west of Finmere	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
174.2.002	View looking west from Tile House Farm.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
175.2.001	View looking east from Evenley Road Mixbury.	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
175.2.003	View looking east from Church Lane east of Mixbury	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
175.3.001	View looking east from PRoW (Bridleway 303/22/20) to the north-east of the settlement of Mixbury	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
176.2.001	View looking south-west from entrance driveway to Fulwell House.	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
176.2.002	View looking west from Fulwell Road south of Westbury adjacent to residential properties at The Old Barn on Fulwell Hill	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
177.3.001	View looking east from PRoW (Footpath AK/016) north of Mixbury	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
177.3.002	View looking east from the Westbury Circular Ride PRoW (Bridleway 303/5/10) south-west of Westbury	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
178.2.002	View looking west from PRoW (Footpath WBB/17/1) adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury and the A422 Brackley Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
178.2.003	View looking south-west from the A422 Brackley Road adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
179.2.001	View looking east from Grovehill Farm	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
179.2.002	View looking east from Turweston Hill Farm east of Brackley	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
179.4.001	View looking east from the A422 Brackley Road east of Brackley	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
180.2.001	View looking south-west from Oatleys Farm east of Brackley	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
181.2.002	View looking north-east from South Bank road south of Turweston	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
181.2.004	View looking east from road on the eastern edge of Turweston adjacent to residential properties at Bellabeg	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
181.2.005	View looking east/south-east from Buckingham Road in Brackley	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
183.2.001	View looking east from eastern outskirts of Brackley	Minor adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
183.2.002	View looking north-east from PRoW (Bridleway BD/010) leading to Versions Farm south of the A43 Oxford Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
183.2.003	View looking north-east from north-eastern edge of Turweston	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
183.3.003	View looking east from Turweston Road adjacent to the entrance to Rachel's Farm	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
183.4.002	View looking north-east from the A43 Oxford Road roundabout on the north-eastern edge of Brackley	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
184.3.001	View looking west from PRoW (Footpath TUW/7/01) south-west of Whitfield	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
185.2.003	View looking north-east from residences in the Brackley Sawmills residential development (future baseline)	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
185.3.001	View looking north-east from PRoW (Bridleway AX/016) north-east of Brackley	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
185.4.001	View looking east/north-east from Radstone Road north of Brackley	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
186.2.001	View looking west from north-eastern edge of Whitfield	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
186.2.002	View looking west from Radstone Road between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone adjacent to a newly constructed residential property	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
186.3.001	View looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AX/016) between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone north of Fox Covert	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
186.4.003	View looking west from A43 Oxford Road at the junction with Radstone Road	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
187.2.001	View looking east from Radstone Road adjacent to the residential property north of Hall Farm	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
187.3.002	View looking north-east from Halse Road between Halse and Brackley	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
188.2.002	View looking west from the southern edge of the village of Radstone	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
188.3.001	View looking west from PRoW (Footpath AX/012) south-east of Radstone	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
188.3.002	View looking south-west from PRoW (Bridleway AX/009) north-east of Radstone	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
189.3.003	View looking north-east from PRow (Bridleway AX/001) east of Halse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
190.2.002	View looking south-west from a minor road on the western edge of the village of Radstone	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
190.3.002	View looking north-west from Radstone Road north of Radstone	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible

Part 4 Schedule of not significant effects

1 Temporary effects arising during construction

1.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities works would be highly visible in many locations and would have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

1.2 Landscape assessment

1.2.1 Table 4 summarises the assessment for the LCA identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9.

Table 4: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
Brackley Settlement LCA	Construction will involve no loss of characteristic landscape elements within the LCA and the presence of construction activity within the adjacent LCA will not significantly impact on the setting of the LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change to landscape character is considered to be low. Assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area this will result in minor adverse effects.

1.3 Visual assessment

1.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter in line with best practice guidance to ensure a robust assessment. However in some cases visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation if present in a view would be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of not significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
171.2.001: View looking north-east from Widmore Farm west of Finmere and PRoW (Bridleway 213/4/10)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
174.2.002: View looking west from Tile House Farm	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be negligible.
	The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
175.2.001: View looking east from Evenley Road Mixbury	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect
175.2.003: View looking east from Church Lane east of Mixbury	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
176.2.001: View looking south-west from entrance driveway to Fulwell House	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
179.2.002: View looking east from Turweston Hill Farm east of Brackley	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
181.2.002: View looking north-east from South Bank road south of Turweston	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
181.2.005: View looking east/south-east from Buckingham Road in Brackley	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
183.2.001: View looking east from eastern outskirts of Brackley	The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged and vegetation loss will be minimal. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
183.2.003: View looking north-east from north-eastern edge of Turweston	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the construction of the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated in this location therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in negligible effects.
185.2.003: View looking north-east from residences in the Brackley Sawmills residential development (future baseline)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	An influence from additional lighting associated with the proposed Brackley south cutting compound will appear as filtered light beyond intervening vegetation and beyond the more immediate light influence of the existing A43 Oxford Road Service station. Therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be low resulting in minor effects.

Viewpoint	Description of effect
185.4.001:View looking east/north-east from Radstone Road north of Brackley	<p>The construction activity in the background of the view will be screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>
187.3.002 View looking north-east from Halse Road between Halse and Brackley	<p>The construction activity in the background of the view will be partially screened by intervening trees and field boundaries which will be retained. The dominant foreground context will remain unchanged. Therefore the magnitude of change to this viewpoint is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>

2 Permanent effects arising during operation

2.1 Landscape assessment

2.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCA identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9.

Table 6: Schedule of not significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect - operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect - operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect - operation year 60 (2086)
Shelswell and Turweston Wooded Estate/lands and Farmland Plateau LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 of operation although the movement and sound of the trains will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 of operation the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape. The low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect.
The Great Ouse Valley Farmlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 of operation although the movement and sound of the trains and the visual influence of viaducts at Westbury and Turweston will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 of operation the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape. The low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains and visibility of viaducts will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect.
The Tove Catchment Undulating Claylands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 of operation although the movement and sound of the trains will remain present in the landscape, the growth of planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will result in greater landscape integration and reduce effects to be not significant. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the LCA will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 of operation the maturity of mitigation planting will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape. The low magnitude of change associated with the movement and sound of the trains will remain, resulting in a minor adverse effect.
Brackley settlement LCA	No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects.	No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects.	No change to the landscape setting as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity will result in negligible effects.

2.2 Visual assessment

2.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area which are considered to experience not significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, CFA Report 14, Section 9.

Table 7: Schedule of not significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
167.2.001: View looking east from PRow (Footpath 308/3/10) adjacent to residential properties on the southern edge of Newton Purcell	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstated hedgerows and additional mitigation planting in the vicinity of Barton footbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
169.2.001: View looking north-east from the A4421 Buckingham Road adjacent to residential properties near Station House, Newton Purcell	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
169.3.002: View looking east from PRow (Bridleway 308/7/40) north of Newton Purcell	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a mitigation hedgerow and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
170.2.001: View looking south-west from Barley Fields residential property on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
170.2.002: View looking west from the entrance to Boundary Farm on the A4421 Buckingham Road north of Newton Purcell	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear strip of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
171.2.001: View looking north-east from Widmore Farm west of Finmere and PRoW (Bridleway 213/4/10)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear woodland belt of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme and the establishment of trees and shrubs on the Widmore Farm bridleway overbridge embankment will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse..
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
172.4.001: View looking west from the A421 London Road near entrance to Finmere Quarry	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer of year 1 views of overhead line equipment and trains will be limited to not significant by the heavy filtering effect of existing mature vegetation alongside the A4421. The magnitude of change will be low resulting in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear woodland belt of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme in combination with existing roadside vegetation will maintain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
173.2.002: View looking east from dismantled railway overbridge on Featherbed Lane east of Mixbury	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstated hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
173.2.003: View looking north-east from Featherbed Lane adjacent to Mixbury Lodge Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a mitigation hedgerow and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will assist screening of the noise fence barrier and reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
173.4.001: View looking east from the A421 London Road adjacent to the entrance of The Oaks Farm west of Finmere	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of linear woodland belts of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the A421 will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
174.2.001: View looking west from Warren Farm west of Finmere	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a mitigation hedgerow and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will assist screening of the noise fence barrier and reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
174.2.002: View looking west from Tile House Farm	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
175.2.001: View looking east from Evenley Road Mixbury	The intervening field boundary, well vegetated dismantled railway and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
175.2.003: View looking east from Church Lane east of Mixbury	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation well vegetated dismantled railway and rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
175.3.001: View looking east from PRoW (Bridleway 303/22/20) to the north-east of the settlement of Mixbury	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear woodland belt of mitigation trees and shrubs extending through to Westbury viaduct and the establishment of a hedgerow and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme and in the vicinity of Hollow Barn bridleway overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
176.2.001: View looking south-west from entrance driveway to Fulwell House	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and rising landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
176.2.002: View looking west from Fulwell Road south of Westbury adjacent to residential properties at The Old Barn on Fulwell Hill	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation planting generally along the Proposed Scheme and particularly mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Westbury viaduct will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
177.3.001: View looking east from PRoW (Footpath AK/016) north of Mixbury	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation planting generally along the Proposed Scheme and particularly mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Westbury viaduct will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
178.2.002: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath WBB/17/1) adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury and the A422 Brackley Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Westbury viaduct and the establishment of intervening enhanced field boundary hedgerows will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
178.2.003: View looking south-west from the A422 Brackley Road adjacent to residential properties on the north-western edge of Westbury	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Westbury viaduct and the establishment of intervening enhanced field boundary hedgerows will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
179.2.001: View looking east from Grovehill Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear strip of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme will redefine continuity of field boundary vegetation and reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
179.2.002: View looking east from Turweston Hill Farm east of Brackley	The intervening field boundary vegetation and well vegetated dismantled railway will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme including the A422 realignment. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and the well vegetated dismantled railway will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
179.4.001: View looking east from the A422 Brackley Road east of Brackley	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme including the A422 realignment. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and roadside vegetation will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
180.2.001: View looking south-west from Oatleys Farm east of Brackley	The rising landform and containment afforded by Turweston cutting will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme, however, the relative openness of the landscape arising from loss of field boundary vegetation during construction will be apparent. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in minor adverse effects.	The magnitude of change will remain low resulting in minor adverse effects.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstated hedgerows and additional mitigation hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant, associated with a negligible change and negligible effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be negligible.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
181.2.002: View looking north-east from South Bank Road south of Turweston	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
181.2.004: View looking east from road on the eastern edge of Turweston adjacent to residential properties at Bellabeg	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
181.2.005: View looking east/south-east from Buckingham Road in Brackley	The intervening properties and associated curtilage vegetation roadside and field boundary vegetation and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening properties and associated vegetation roadside and field boundary vegetation and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
183.2.001: View looking east from eastern outskirts of Brackley	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rolling topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	The density of screening afforded by the foreground hedgerow in leaf will screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is therefore considered to be negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
183.2.002 : View looking north-east from the PRoW leading to Versions Farm, south of the A43 Oxford Road (located on PRoW BD/010)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 of operation, planting established as part of the Proposed Scheme will have matured, largely screening the Proposed Scheme including the overhead line equipment. This will reduce effects to being non-significant with a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	Effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
183.2.003: View looking north-east from north-eastern edge of Turweston	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of intervening enhanced hedgerows will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
183.3.003: View looking east from Turweston Road adjacent to the entrance to Rachel's Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Turweston viaduct will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
183.4.002: View looking north-east from the A43 Oxford Road roundabout on the north-eastern edge of Brackley	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme including the A43 realignment. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs associated with the realigned route of the A43 will contribute to integration of highway infrastructure resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible effect.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.
184.3.001: View looking west from PRoW (Footpath TUV/7/01) south-west of Whitfield	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Turweston viaduct and the establishment of mitigation hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
185.2.003: View looking north-east from residences in the Brackley Sawmills residential development	The intervening field boundary vegetation and screening cutting earthworks will restrict views of the realigned A43. The remainder of the proposed development will be screened by intervening topography. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a negligible effect.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation planting alongside the A43 will further assist in limiting views of the realigned A43 and will result in a negligible effect.	The effects during the summer of year 60 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a negligible effect.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
185.3.001: View looking north-east from PRoW (Bridleway AX/016) north-east of Brackley	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme and in the vicinity of Bridleway AX/016 overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
185.4.001: View looking east/north-east from Radstone Road north of Brackley	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation well vegetated dismantled railway and undulating topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary vegetation dismantled railway and undulating landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
186.2.001: View looking west from north-eastern edge of Whitfield	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Turweston viaduct and the establishment of mitigation hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
186.2.002: View looking west from Radstone Road between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone adjacent to a newly constructed residential property	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear strip of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
186.3.001: View looking west from PRoW (Bridleway AX/016) between the A43 Oxford Road and Radstone north of Fox Covert	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of a linear strip of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
186.4.003: View looking west from A43 Oxford Road at the junction with Radstone Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of linear strips of mitigation trees and shrubs alongside the A43 will obscure views towards the Proposed Scheme and integrate the highway into its setting reducing the visual effect to not significant and resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
187.2.001: View looking east from Radstone Road adjacent to the residential property north of Hall Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement and mitigation roadside and field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
187.3.002: View looking north-east from Halse Road between Halse and Brackley	The Proposed Scheme will be glimpsed in a backdrop setting beyond intervening hedgerows and vegetation. Whilst trains bridges and overhead line equipment components will be visible the distance and screening influence of intervening landform and vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	The effects during the summer of year 1 of operation will remain the same as those during winter of year 1 of operation and will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the establishment of general mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will contribute to screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse.	By year 60 the further growth of trees shrubs and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from year 1 of operation and will be minor adverse.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
188.2.002: View looking west from the southern edge of the village of Radstone	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstatement and mitigation field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees and the establishment of woodland groups will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and hedgerows will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
188.3.001: View looking west from PRow (Footpath AX/012) south-east of Radstone	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation woodland groups within the area of land between the dismantled railway and Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
188.3.002: View looking south-west from PRow (Bridleway AX/009) north-east of Radstone	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation woodland groups adjacent to the Proposed Scheme and the establishment of tree and shrub planting associated with Radstone Road overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
189.3.003: View looking north-east from PRow (Bridleway AX/001) east of Halse	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of reinstated and mitigation hedgerows and hedgerow trees alongside the Proposed Scheme will reduce the visual effect to not significant resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees will enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
190.2.002: View looking south-west from a minor road on the western edge of the village of Radstone	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the establishment of mitigation hedgerows and woodland groups adjacent to the Proposed Scheme and the establishment of tree and shrub planting associated with Radstone Road overbridge will reduce the visual effect to not significant, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the further growth of trees and shrubs will further enhance visual screening and landscape integration although effects will remain unchanged from the summer of year 15 of operation and will be minor adverse.
	At night, additional lighting associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme during the winter of year 1 of operation is not anticipated at this location; therefore the magnitude of change to this receptor at night is considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
190.3.002: View looking north-west from Radstone Road north of Radstone	The intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rising topography will restrict views of the Proposed Scheme. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effects.	The removal of vegetation for construction of the Proposed Scheme will not affect views from the direction of the viewpoint. Intervening field boundary and roadside vegetation and rising landform will continue to screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is considered to remain as negligible and will result in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.	The magnitude of change remains as negligible resulting in negligible effects.

Part 5 References

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